

'Ours was a happy sporting life'



Sportmen are known to be particularly lacking spare time, and still you had to find the time to answer the letter!

"We are getting thousands of letters, including from abroad," says Neleha. "People write in to say that our performances bring them joy and help tackle difficulties. Such letters help us. You know then for whom we make sacrifices for hours, sport has taught us to admire things, for ourselves to do more than you can, and brought us in touch with very interesting people. Ours was a happy sporting life and we are sorry that the moving day of farewell is here."

Olympic ice dancing champions Natalya Lintchuk and Gennady Karpov at the editorial office.

Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

On December 11 Moscow's Luzhniki Palace of Sport will witness the start of the 10th International Figure-Skating Competition for the Prize offered by the "Moskovskiy Novosti" newspaper published in five languages. The competition, the most representative yet will draw participants from 16 countries. All the tickets for the closing day have been sold out. The reason is apart from December 13 being the day of exhibition performances, that world, European and Olympic winners Natalya Lintchuk and Gennady Karpov will make their final appearance in competitive sport with a farewell exhibition programme.

Recently the twice "Moskovskiy Novosti" prize holders visited our editorial office.

Sooner or later every sportsman has to face the "final curtain", quelling a favoured avocation which probably took up the prime of his life, said Natalya Lintchuk. Surely you regret to have to quit, too.

In the course of a decade the figure skaters and their coaches, Yelena Chikotava and her coach, Yelena Chikotava, put together many fascinating programmes drawing lots of on-cores from the audiences. But is there a programme you like most, we asked them.

"Yes, there is," replied Natalya. "even though we used to put our heart and soul into each of them, I speak of the 1978 composition which earned us a world title."

"Very much depends on how you feel while working on a programme," remarks Gennady. "It took us only one practice session to get the 'Lagunika' ready. Incidentally, we'll be sure to put it on at our last appearance."

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIGURE-SKATING COMPETITION FOR THE 'MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI' PRIZE

MOSCOW, PALACE OF SPORT, LENIN CENTRAL STADIUM

December 9 (Wednesday)

- 9 a.m. Ladies' compulsory figures.
- 4.30 p.m. Competition opening ceremony. Parade of participants.
- Pair short programme.
- Two compulsory dances.

December 10 (Thursday)

- 9 a.m. Men's compulsory figures.
- 2 p.m. One compulsory and original set pattern dance.
- 6.30 p.m. Ladies' short programme.
- Pair free skating.

December 11 (Friday)

- 6 p.m. Ladies' free skating.
- Men's short programme.

December 12 (Saturday)

- 2 p.m. Original set pattern dance.
- Exhibition programme by the junior and youth USSR teams.
- 6.30 p.m. Men's free skating.
- Exhibition programme by the junior and youth USSR teams.

December 13 (Sunday)

- 2 p.m. Competition closing ceremony. Parade of participants.
- Exhibition skating.

KARPOV: THE SEARCH TO PERFECT ONE'S GAME IS NEVER-ENDING

An international tournament, to be held in February 1982 in Mar del Plata, Argentina, will be the first such competition Anatoly Karpov will attend after the world title match in Merano. In all, he will probably enter four to six Grandmaster tournaments next year, apart from the world chess Olympiad in Switzerland, the thirteenth world Soviet and foreign newsmen in Moscow. Over 200 press, radio and TV journalists gave a warm welcome to Anatoly Karpov, who had shortly before been awarded a high distinction, the Order of Lenin.

Chess is more than just a sport, the world champion said. It also has a creative side and

one can go on seeking ways of perfecting one's game forever.

He further said, under questioning, that it would not be correct to assume that his recent victory had come easier to him than his previous win of three years ago. "I won by a wide margin," he stressed, but this is not to say that the victory was an easy one—I had to work hard both in preparing for the match and during the event itself. My rival, Karpov said, was both serious and experienced.

Karpov further had high praise for the organizers of the Merano match, who, he emphasized, did their level best to arrange this complex event.

HOPEFULS NAMED

The USSR Preidium of the Ice Hockey Federation has confirmed the range of candidates from whom final selections will be made by coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurzinov to a national line-up for the forthcoming "Izvestie" newspaper tournament. Among them are goalies Tretiyak and Tyshnykh (CAC), and Myshkin (Moscow Dynamo), defencemen Feli-aov, Keslanov, Babinov and

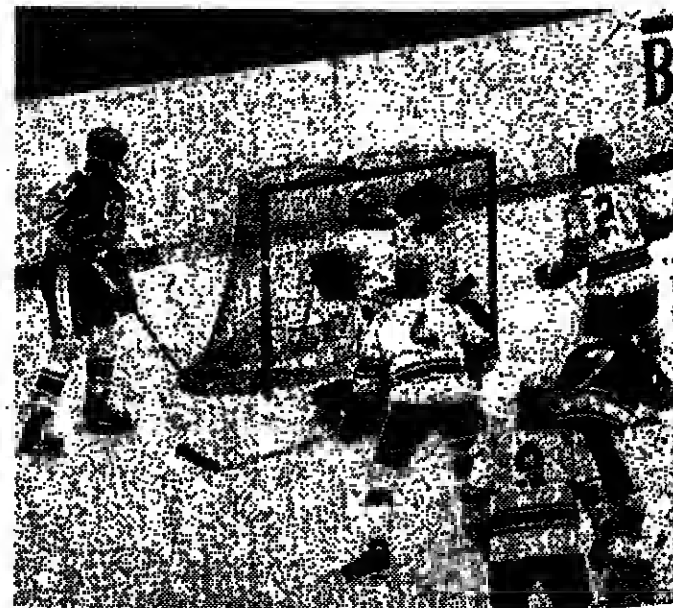
I. Gimayev (CAC), Bilyalid-nov, Vasilyev and Pervukhin (Moscow Dynamo), and Kotokov (Spartak); attackers Makarov, Larionov, Krutov, Drozdov-sky, Zhitkov and Khomov (CAC), S. Kapustin, Shepelov, Shalimov and Kozhevnikov (Spartak), V. Golikov, Malisev and Svetlov (Moscow Dynamo), Skvortsov, Kozin and Varnakov (Torpedo). The final lineup will have two goalies and four attacking lines.

TWO SENSATIONS FROM SOKOL

In the second stage of the national ice hockey championship which has just ended, Moscow Dynamo beat the leaders, Central Army Club, 4-1, at Moscow's Luzhniki Palace of Sport. This was CAC's second successive defeat. Illness kept Dy-n-

mo's top strikers Malisev and A. Golikov out of the game, while defencemen Pervukhin entered the fray only in the second period.

CAC are still holding on to their lead as Kiev Sokol, which earlier beat them, also defeated Spartak, 4-3, at home.



Moscow Dynamo ceiling a goal against Central Army Club.

Photo by Gennady Dmitriyev

By air - from Moscow

INFORMATION

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IMPORTANT RESOLUTION

New York. The Soviet Union's policy aimed at reaching positive disarmament agreements and its readiness to talk on the highly critical issues of peace and security are revealing while looking from the international community. The resolution, "Talks on limiting strategic armaments", urging the continuation and development of the process started by the SALT-1 treaty on the signing of the SALT-2 treaty has been adopted by the First Committee of the UN General Assembly. The committee expressed the hope that these states which signed the treaties would refrain from any actions contrary to the goals of this process.

As is known, the strategic arms limitation process was unilaterally suspended by Washington, which embarked on new programmes to boost armaments in order to win military superiority over the Soviet Union. Shortly before the voting in the First Committee, the US Senate approved the development and manufacture of the new B-1 strategic bomber. The administration is pushing a programme for the development of the MX ballistic intercontinental missile through Congress.

(Continued on page 2)

INDIRA GANDHI CALLS FOR UNITY BETWEEN THE PARTY AND PEOPLE

Delhi. A mass build-up of sophisticated weapons by neighbouring countries and the growth of tension in the Indian Ocean create a serious threat to the security of India, the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi claimed while addressing active members of the Indian National Congress Party in the state of Maharashtra. Under this growing threat of

external aggression, the government is taking appropriate measures keeping its defence capacity to a high level. She stated the importance of unity of the Party and the people, especially now that internal and external forces of reaction have increased. She has called on the armed forces to be ready to repel any opposing forces that may intrude across India's borders.

USAF LAYS CLAIMS TO SHUTTLE

New York. The Pentagon is planning to monopolize the Shuttle space programme. Speaking at the National Space Club Under Secretary of the Air Force Edward Aldridge charged that NASA could not control the programme and urged the formation of a special space command for monitoring all services

engaged in the launching of satellites and spacecrafts of the Shuttle series. He also suggested that an extra four satellites should be launched into the earth's orbit and that a new Block-2 Shuttle for putting more payloads and accomplishing more operations in space be developed.

THE EEC IS NOT HELPING TURKEY

Ankara. The newspaper "Cumhuriyet" claims that the EEC policies towards Turkey are unjust. Over the past decade, Turkey has exported to the EEC countries goods worth only nine billion dollars, while importing more than twenty billion dollars of West European goods. According to the newspaper, this situation arises due to the

West, who flood Turkish markets with unnecessary goods already produced in the country. At the same time, the Common Market restricts Turkish imports violating previous agreements; this was the case with textile and agricultural products. All this creates a destabilizing effect on Turkey's trade and seriously affects the country's economic interests.

LABOUR IN MEMORY OF MOMENTOUS DEED

On December 5, millions of Muscovites attended a citywide Kommunisticheskii Subbotnik day of voluntary unpaid labour in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascist troops at the approaches to Moscow.

The subbotniks have a remarkable history—82 years ago, in April 1919, 13 Moscow railwaymen worked one Saturday voluntarily and without pay, putting three steam engines into good repair. Their initiative started off a whole tradition—to work unpaid on one Saturday in April, in honour of Lenin's birthday.

This year Muscovites put in a day's work in honour of the defenders of Moscow. Similar subbotniks were held in some other Soviet cities and towns.

FACTS and EVENTS

Joint Egyptian-American manoeuvres are being held West of Khartoum in the Sudan with paratroopers from the two countries taking part, reports the "Al-Ahram" Cairo newspaper.

Significantly, the manoeuvres coincide with the Bright Star exercise in the Middle East. Of late, Washington has been attaching considerable importance to the Sudan in view of its plans to increase the American military presence in the area. President of the Sudan has said that he is willing to provide the United States with "military facilities".

In his message to Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola, Zambian President K. Nkunda was sharply critical of the racist South African Republic, which recently carried out an attack on a railway in Luanda. The president's message emphasized that the sabotage was indicative of the racist's never-ending attempts to undermine the Angolan economy.

Ultra-rightwing terror is being stepped up to Salvador.

In the photo: a victim of the terror.

'To all people of goodwill'

"We, the representatives of universities with age-old humanitarian traditions, realise our great responsibility in bringing up the generation in the spirit of humanitarianism and friendship among nations. We consider it our duty to actively work for the triumph of reason and for peace on this planet." These words were heard in an appeal to the international scientific community, to student youth, and all people of goodwill. It was delivered in Moscow by participants in the conference of rectors of co-operating universities for the socialist countries. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia (Peking), the USSR and Czechoslovakia attended the conference.

The meeting devoted itself to promoting further cooperation in higher education. It outlined the basic ways for enhancing the role of universities as educational research centres, for utilizing more effectively every country's scientific potential in solving major socio-economic and scientific and technical problems.

FIGURE-SKATING HIGHLIGHT DRAWS NEAR

The 10th International "Moskovskiy Novosti" Figure Skating Tournament is to get under way at Moscow's Palace of Sport in Luzhniki on December 9, with entrants from the USSR, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the GDR, Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Holland, Poland and Yugoslavia all eager to clash for the top prize, "The Crystal Skate", made at the world-famous Dyakovo crystal works and designed by Mikhail Kizlov.

The tournament's well-packed programme, rounds off a series of autumn training contests on the one of the national and European championships, bears the great interest shown in it.

All national Soviet papers, the APN news agency, TASS, the Radio and TV, as well as leading foreign newspapers and agencies, and TV radio and film (Continued on page 4)



Last minute rehearsals. Lyudmila Pakhomova, Olympic title holder and Soviet national coach, and members of the Japanese Asahi TV team, covering the tournament, watch Yelena Batanova and Alexei Botvinnikov, the world's best junior pair. These young figure skaters are indeed all participants in the tournament, eagerly looking forward to the Olympics-84. Alexander Zaitsev, now Deputy Head of the Department of Winter Sports at the USSR Sports Committee, said that at this tournament one can see the best of future Olympic programmes.

Photo by Boris Kaufman



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DEAR READERS,

"Moscow News" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea

of life in the Soviet Union for the week. Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

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Round the Soviet Union

STUDENTS OF THE TBILISI TECHNICAL SCHOOL HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE EXACTING TASK OF RESTORING ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS. They are now busy restoring Shio-Ugvlime, the sixth-century Georgian monastery. Under the guidance of experienced teachers from the Georgian Art Academy they are reconstructing the refectory, bellry, basilica, and chapel with mural paintings.

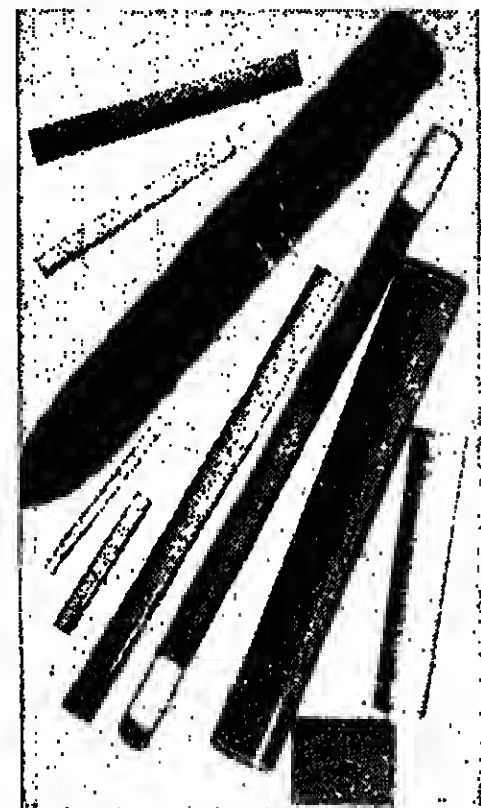
A MASTER PLAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHUKCHI-ESKIMO VILLAGES ALONG THE BERING SEA COAST HAS BEEN DRAWN UP BY MAGACAN ARCHITECTS. It envisages the construction of two or four-room cottages. The architects took into account the inhabitants' century-old trades and designed the cottages with areas specifically for the storing of fishing and hunting gear and for passing crafts like bone carving and sewing for clothes and foot-wear.

THE SECOND UNIT OF THE CHEBOKSARY HYDROPOWER STATION COMPLETING THE VOLGA POWER CHAIN HAS COME INTO OPERATION. When all 18 units of the Cheboksary station have come into service its total capacity will reach 1,400,000 kW. The station will generate daily 3,200 million kWh. The dam will support a rail and a motorway spanning the Volga in the shortest possible way.

AN EXHIBITION OF CLOTHES OF THE LATE 19th-EARLY 20th CENTURIES HAS OPENED IN THE LOCAL LORE AND HISTORY MUSEUM OF THE TOWN OF YURYEVETS IN THE CENTRAL RUSSIAN FEDERATION. All its objects are gifts from the local residents. On display are sarafans made of colico and brown holland, korchaks of homespun linen and simple skirts of mauling, furious bolto-bools, and bast shoes which are now a real rarity.

SAPPHIRE PLANTATION

Is it possible to assess the distance between the North and the Moon with an accuracy of up to one metre? How much time is required to grow a synthetic ruby? Both these questions, however difficult they may seem, can be answered at the Institute of Crystallography, USSR Academy of Sciences.



Grown ruby crystals.



Academician Nikolai Belov, head of the X-ray laboratory.

A layman will be surprised to learn how many uses crystals can now be put to. Sure they are utilized in physics, chemistry, metallurgy, molecular biology, biophysics, mathematics... A specialist, however, will smile at hearing this enumeration—because the range of their use is much wider than this. A crystal lies at the heart of a laser as it lies at the heart of electronic and computer technology. It is crystals that make watches work. Crystals have stepped into outer space and have seen a lot. Laser beams have helped determine the distance between the Earth and its natural satellite up to several centimetres. Liquid crystals facilitate the early diagnosis of certain diseases.

Scientists at the Institute grow crystals in special installations. Each time they learn more about how to make them with precise properties and how to control their growth. The bigger the crystal, the greater the amount of parts that can be made from them. Giant crystals can be over 20 cm long. Crystals grown in water solutions are kept to their "plantations" for about six months, growing by up to 0.1 cubic mm every day. Rubies grow faster—they "mature" in about two to three days. Sapphires which, thanks to their refractory qualities, can be used in large-scale integrated circuits, take about the same length of time.

The Institute is now working on the introduction of electronics into crystal growing.

Arctic

cross-country vehicle

The Murmansk ship-building yard has embarked on the commercial production of floating tractors, which have been thoroughly tested and highly praised by seamen and polar researchers.

Due to shallow water, cargo ships carrying stores for the personnel wintering at the polar research stations on the Arctic islands find it difficult to offload their cargoes. The tractor, which combines the floating ability of the launch and the high cross-country capacity and power of the prime-mover, handles cargoes to be unloaded in any conditions.

Moscow builders in Tashkent

Moscow builders are at work in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, helping the Uzbek friends to overcome the consequences of the 1980 Nazarbek earthquake as quickly as possible. A residential area, designed in Moscow, is now being built in the city centre. In two years' time 16-storey houses will appear in the district. On the ground floor will be shops and public amenity workshops. Traffic will be banned. A tunnel will be built to supply the shops and cafes. In the yards will be children's playgrounds.

It will take two years to complete the new district.

Sheep off to winter pasture in Karakum

The transfer of sheep over distances of hundreds of kilometres to their winter pastures in Karakum has ended in Turkmenia. Trucks carrying flocks followed in the wake of the flocks. Hundreds of heated stables have been built for the sheep over the summer in the Karakum desert and delivery of fodder continues.

Some believe that it is very difficult to stop a man. There are different motives that make a person smoke. Some get pleasure from playing with a cigarette, others smoke to keep up a campaign and control other people. Some resort to smoking from time to time in search of additional stimulus or, on the contrary, a tranquillizer.

00-70 per cent of smokers can stop smoking by their own will. Only 30 per cent of smokers reveal a genuine dependence on tobacco, and it is really difficult for them to give it up. Such people should be helped by those around them and relatives.

ARTISTIC DIRECTION WORKSHOP

Every year a group of young artistic directors graduates from the State Institute of Dramatic Art in Moscow. The Shchukin Drama School trains theatrical directors for amateur companies and actors, where one of them, eventually, reach professional status. In the newspaper MOSKOVSKY KOMSOLOZETS, not in Moscow, although the most talented could readily find employment in Moscow where the shortage of young artistic directors has been rather acute for some time.

How is one to know exactly whether a graduate has the talent for artistic direction, or not? More often, the talent for artistic direction, or not? More often, the graduates perform their graduation productions every year from Moscow. However, it periodically one or two more experienced directors had the opportunity to see their productions, they would be faced with a series of disadvantages. Costing problems are paramount, as suitable actors may not be available when the director arrives. The choice of the play also presents a problem—the young artistic director must choose according to the repertoire of the company rather than his own preferences.

Yet, the critic continues, almost all theatres in Moscow have so-called intermittent stages which are not occupied every day, and, consequently, can provide an opportunity for the beginning artistic directors to try their skills and here perhaps meet their graduation productions. The critic adds that members of Moscow companies are not overburdened with roles and young artistic directors training in Moscow get to know the local companies, and would definitely incur no trouble in casting suitable members.

HEART SURGERY MAKES HEADWAY

At a recent all-Union conference on cardiovascular diseases it was noted that surgeons in this country perform highly complicated operations on the heart and its vessels, and that they have introduced many new and original methods of cardiovascular surgery, writes Academician Vladimir Barukov, in PRAVDA, who is himself a prominent surgeon.

The present level of cardiac surgery enables patients, who until recently were hopeless cases, to be cured.

Academician Barukov recounts how Soviet surgeons have found ways of saving patients prone to heart attacks, and those suffering from atherosclerosis, and ischaemic disease.

Inborn heart disease is one of the main causes of infant mortality in babies in the first year of their lives. Statistics shows that every year, more than 30 thousand babies in this country are born with this ailment. More than half of these babies can be saved by modern cardiac surgery by means of emergency operations when they are between three to six months old.

Cardiologists have made considerable progress in the treatment of all forms of irregular heartbeat. To date 500 such operations have been performed throughout the world.

The author points out that most discoveries in medical science have been made in countries specializing in surgical treatment. He outlines the case for such centres to be set up, concentrating specialists in the same field and sophisticated modern instruments the effective use of which greatly expand medical possibilities.

WHY DO THEY SMOKE?

Last year the World Day of Health was held under the motto: "Smoking or Health—Choose Yourself!" Nevertheless, many people choose cigarettes. Why so, asks Prof N. Mazur in the magazine ZDOROVYE.

The attractive force of the habit and illusion is too great. And besides, some of the smokers are such that since their organism has got accustomed to tobacco smoke, they may only harm their health by giving up smoking.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MERCHANT MARINE IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

There is a constant growth in the share of domestic and international cargo traffic, carried by the merchant marine, which is a major element in the unified Soviet transport system, writes Timofei Gushenko, Minister of the Merchant Marine of the USSR, in IZVESTIA. At present Soviet ships call at 1,300 ports in over 120 countries.

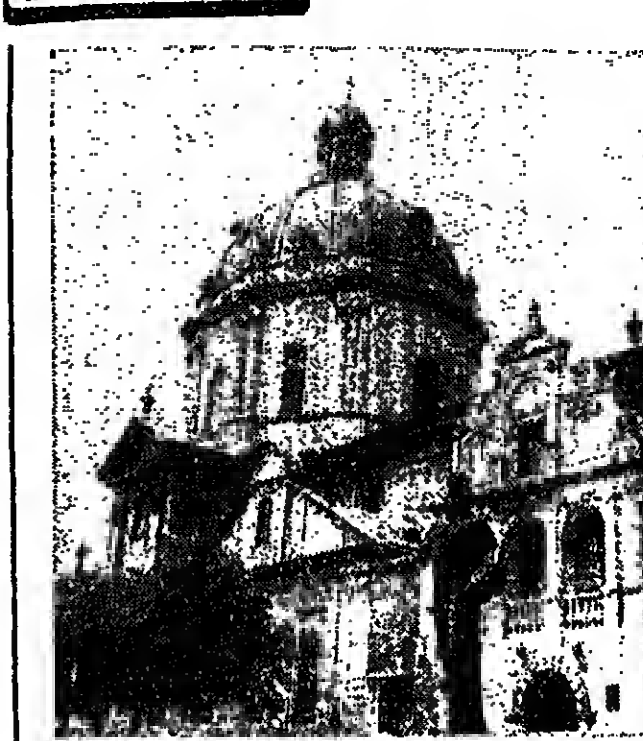
The merchant marine and its on-shore facilities are being developed in accordance with the current five-year plan. By 1985, the tonnage of the fleet will have increased by 0.8 per cent to reach 19.2 million tonnes, but there will be a considerable improvement in its technical and economic performance.

During this period our merchant marine will be provided with about 250 major ships, mostly specialized ones, including roll-in-roll-out ships, container carriers, tankers, refrigerator ships, timber carriers and tankers, new passenger ships and hydrofoil and pleasure boats for coastal trips are among these. Marine services for the Extreme North and the Far East, featuring high development rates, are in the centre of attention. The Arctic fleet is to be reinforced by 28 cargo ships with an ice-breaking capacity, thus making possible a more intensive, year-round navigation along the North Sea Route. We have decided to start building the world's first nuclear-powered ship of the LASH class for ice-pocked water and another nuclear icebreaker, the "Rassvet".

Timofei Gushenko emphasizes the large scale of the improvements in the on-shore facilities. The ports will have greater throughput and will be provided with better access. The fleet is to have a more advanced repair and maintenance technology.

This development programme is aimed at cutting down on ship handling time and at speeding up cargo and passenger traffic.

Places to visit



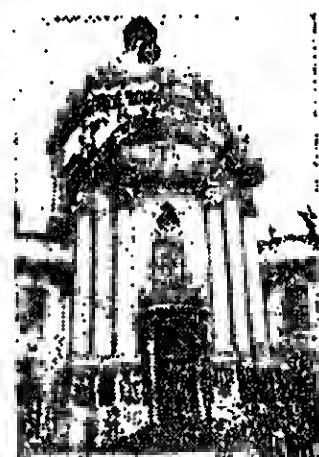
18th-century Royni arsenal.



The multi-volume edition, "Best Cities of the World", was published in Europe nearly 400 years ago. In one of the books in the series is an engraving giving a general view of Lvov. Founded by Prince Danill of Galicia in the 13th century at a crossroads of important routes from Europe to Asia, Lvov has seen many major events.

Today the old buildings in Lvov have been declared protected monuments. Indeed, a whole section of the city, complete with streets, squares and residential quarters, has been declared a protected area. In nearly 1,000 buildings in the area people live or work in offices.

Cast-iron plaques on the walls give the dates 15th, 16th or 17th centuries that the buildings were built. There is a remarkable mixture of styles—from pure Gothic to pure baroque. A maze of balconies and plaster work towers over the old paving stones, while the street names, for instance, Tinmakers Street, Stone-



Dominican cathedral. 1740-1764.

masses Street, provide us with a link with the men who built the town in days gone by.

Photos by Galina Kiseleva

Science and technology

PURE AIR IN THE CITIES

Despite the growth of industrial output and the motor pool of the Byelorussian capital, the level of air pollution in this region is not increasing. According to the experts in the future the amount of pollution around Minsk will in fact be reduced. This tendency will be the result of a calculated plan aiming to control exhaust smoke emitted from industries.

Cooperation between the scientists and production workers of Minsk, concerning this issue, aroused the interest of those taking part in the all-Union seminar of hydrometeorologists and ecologists, which closed in Minsk. Specialists from 60 Soviet cities shared their experiences of working out scientifically standardised methods for measuring air pollution, caused by exhaust fumes. They aimed to develop improved devices such as gas analyzers. This will be the initial impetus needed for the future.

Introduction of advanced processes for purifying and utilizing industrial waste.

USES OF HOLOGRAPHY IN INDUSTRY

Scientists from Kharkov University have suggested that holography might be introduced into the radio industry. This method of controlling the quality of printed-circuit cards and microcircuits, which has been developed by them, is much more effective than the traditional method under which the surface of these miniature items has to be examined under microscope.

By comparing the space image of the sample under examination with the standard image, defects are revealed and any crack or rough surface is clearly visible. By making use of this method it is possible to determine the kind of defect, its location and size with an accuracy of tenth fractions of a micron. The possibility of a mistake is to all intents and purposes practically ruled out.

The introduction of this new control method into industry is now under way.

HUNTING SEASON GETS OFF TO GOOD START

Hunter Nikolai Leontyev, from the Chumikun state farm, shot the first lot of rabbits of the start of the year's hunting season.

Hundreds of hunters have set off for the large in search of rabbit, squirrel, fox and other

valuable fur-producing animals. Equipped with complete sets of hunting equipment, ammunition and food, many also have Baran snowmobiles. From their hunting lodges, they keep in touch with the base by radio.

ECOLOGY OF MINER'S CITY

Air over Donetsk, the centre of the oldest coal-bearing area of the USSR, became cleaner. This conclusion has been drawn by scientists and medical specialists. This is the result of the realization of a programme worked out by the city Soviet to improve the environment. A system to utilize production gas wastes has been brought into operation of the coke plant.

Donetsk dendrologists have been the first to the world to introduce into practice the planting trees and shrubs on mine waste piles. Already tens of former waste piles have been

turned into picturesque hills which have given an original inimitable aspect to the landscape of the industrial centre. Having allotted a half of its territory to plants, the miners' city-orchard accounts for two or three times as much ozone per capita as London, Paris or New York.

The successes of the city authorities and scientists in the field of environmental protection have been marked by the UNESCO which has recognized Donetsk to be the most clean and well-appointed city among the industrial centres of the world.

GIFT TO HELSINKI UNIVERSITY

The library of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad has donated a collection of books, numbering more than 800 periodicals and monographs in various branches of science, to the Slav book fund of Helsinki University. This is in exchange for a gift of books from the personal library of Russian scientist and 18th-century writer

Mikhail Lomonosov, presented to the Academy by Finland to 1977.

In accordance with the wishes of the Finns, the books include works by Lenin, research papers of S. P. Petrushevskiy, Moscow and Kiev Universities, dictionaries in the languages of the minority populations of the North and collections of statistics.

OF INTEREST

The church that travelled

The 17th-century wooden structure of Our Lady Church was transported two hundred kilometres, reaching its final destination of the ethnography museum of Khokhlovka village, near Perm.

The church originally came from the village of Tokhtovaya. Archive documents helped establish the exact date it was built—1694. Specialists carefully dismantled the building, numbered the crumbling 300-year-old logs and sent them off on a long

journey. Then the most complicated part of the work began—reassembly. The main tool, as was that of their ancestors, being the axe.

The Khokhlovka museum has been open for just over a year. Streets of old settlements have been reconstructed—here, beehives and the articles of worship used by the inhabitants of the Kama area are also on view.

TO THE MEMORY OF BERING



The monument to Vitus Bering, sponsored by the Kommunisticheskiye Islands' residents and the seamen of the Pacific.

The 300th birthday anniversary of the famous navigator and officer in the Russian Navy, Vitus Bering, was marked at the general meeting of the USSR Geographic Society. Outstanding scientists and researchers presented new facts about the expedition, which resulted in the discovery of the "strait" subsequently named after Bering.

An anonymous exhibition is timed to coincide with the anniversary date. It will trace the coverage of V. Bering's expedition, as recorded in the Russian scientific periodicals of the 18th century. The exhibit also includes a model of an unusual marine experiment, entitled the physical modelling of the first and second Kamchatka expeditions by the modern sailing yachts "Vostok" and "Chukotka".

VIEWPOINT

Soviet trade unions: protection means care

Alexei VIKTOROV, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions

In any case, one of the main tasks of trade unions is to protect the rights and interests of the working people. However, Soviet trade unions have their own distinguishing features. We organize our activities in a different way than do the trade unions of capitalist countries. First of all, trade unions under socialism protect workers not from the arbitrary behaviour of monopolies, but from red-tape, and from infringements on the rights of working people by some managers. Trade unions carry out this work backed up by the state and by the force of Soviet law.

Trade union "protection" is not confined to rambunctious wrongs. It is also expressed in all-embracing concern for social and daily needs and for the material and spiritual welfare of the working people. Together with government agencies and management, our trade unions review wage rates, introduce pay increases or incentives, and solve all arguments over employment or dismissals. In addition, trade unions make sure that labour legislation and safety rules are observed in industry; they arrange preventive, sanatorium and resort treatment, recreation and recuperation for working people, manage their social insurance schemes, etc.

In a word, "protection" in a socialist society does not amount to wresting concessions from management or the state as a whim, as is characteristic of trade union activity in Western countries. In order to accomplish its tasks, the Soviet trade unions make full use of their rights and authority and of the scope provided by state socio-economic programmes in whose organization and implementation it has taken part. This also applies to the latest of these programmes—the plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985, adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet at its November session.

Over the next five years, it is proposed among other things, to increase the pay of office and industrial workers by 14.5 per cent, while retaining a stable price index for main goods and services.

Working conditions will be improved by the modernization of nearly 60 thousand plants while several million workers will be released from hard manual labour by the introduction on a wide scale of automatic manipulators and robots.

The state plan also provides for the construction over the next five years of 530 million square metres of housing, thereby improving housing conditions for some 10 million families.

Besides taking part in the planning of capital investment for the construction of new housing and municipal services, and exercising control over the costs and quality of the work, the trade unions also help industrial and office workers to set up their own housing co-operatives, to construct their own houses, and to reconstruct towns and villages.

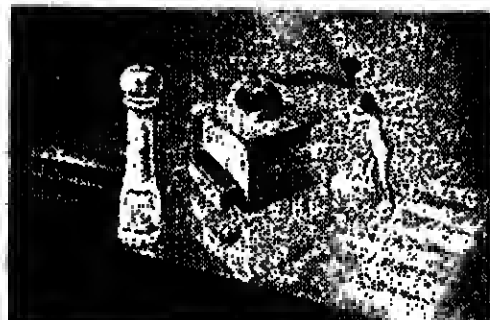
By way of conclusion, I would like to point out that all the social measures planned for the next five years are quite feasible from an economic point of view, or they are backed up by the state budget and by the facilities at the disposal of enterprises, organizations, and trade unions.

SELF-PORTRAIT OF NINA LORDKIPANIDZE



"Self-portrait".

The world is beautiful, such is the artistic philosophy of artist Nina Lordkipanidze, confirmed in her paintings exhibited at the Moscow Scientists Club at 18 Kropotkinskaya Street.



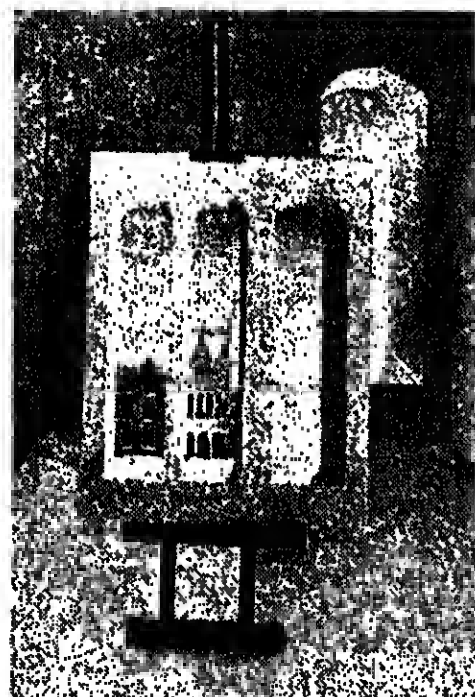
"Horsewilo".

ment at the Tbilisi Academy of Arts. She entered painting late in the 70s while she worked at the House of Soviet Culture and Science in Helsinki. She studied painting from the prominent Finnish artist Juhani Linna.

The subjects chosen by the artist are deep and meaningful, as she explores the space on her canvas, developing the possibilities of form and colour; adding shape and substance to her works. These works display a sense of timelessness, as transparent architectural forms melt into new, sometimes unexpected scenes. One such work the artist titles "Eternity", constructed as a row of repelling motifs.

Her paintings are based on the Georgian artistic tradition with its delicate emphasis applied to decoration. However, her paintings do not express national motifs, but display her own perception of the world and the belief that joy is found in life. Northern motifs represent another quality in her art, with the dim northern daylight permeating almost every picture. She has a particular manner of execution, and tends to introduce architectural motifs and decorative graphic devices, combined with the play of colour and light.

There are few paintings on display. Nina's art requires concentration and meditation...



"Eternity".

Yaroslavl masterpieces

A 13th-17th century icons exhibition has opened in the old Russian town of Yaroslavl, in the former metropolitan chambers. It features over 80 monuments of art from the local museums. A large number of works are exhibited for the first time.

Most valuable exhibits are 16th century paintings from the town's oldest Spaso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral, classical specimens of the Yaroslavl school of

the mid-17th century. Also on display are items related to the unique painting of Sergius of Radonezh created in 1380 in memory of the victory of Russian warriors at the Kulikovo Field.

Alongside works by Yaroslavl masters there are icons by artists from other parts whose art had a great impact on the Yaroslavl school. The exhibition will further go to Moscow.

KARANDASH'S BIRTHDAY

Mikhail Rumyantsev-Karandash, the famous Soviet clown, has turned 80. He celebrated his birthday at the Leningrad circus, on the scene of which the clown's famous mask was born, a little less than 50 years ago.

The participant in the programme, "And Good Mood", congratulated him upon his jubilee. In this programme Karandash again displays his everlasting talent.

Karandash was one of the founding members of the Soviet school of clowning. Early in the thirties he appeared on the arena of the Leningrad circus acting the part of a childlike, naive and kind-hearted eccentric.

During the Great Patriotic War the art of Karandash ma-

FACTS AND EVENTS

Cinema. The 21st International film festival of neorealistic films has closed in Avellino, Italy. The Soviet film "Once 20 Years After", produced by Yuri Yegorov was awarded the Grand Prix Golden Plateau. According to movie-goers and journalists, the ending of Naisiya Gundarava, playing the leading female part, was splendid.

hired and the clown-joker turned into a clown-satirist. The soldiers were the first audiences of his best works of those years, including "How fascists want to the war and back". The epoch of propaganda minister Gorbunov, and "Hitler and the map of the world". When in 1944, after the blockade was lifted and Leningrad circus resumed its performances, it was Karandash who cut the ribbon reopening the scene for future shows.

Mikhail Rumyantsev is not only a gifted performer and producer of buffoonery, but he is also a remarkable teacher. Well-known Soviet clown, Boris Vyatkin, Oleg Popov, and Yuri Nikulin owe to him their successes.

'BABEL'S EVENING'

A small stage has recently opened at Moscow's Theatre of Drama and Comedy on Taganka. It contains a small room allowing for 11 rows of seats in the stalle and has been equipped particularly for independent actors' work. Director Yefim Kucher has already produced two plays. Firstly, "Complaints Book", based on stories by Chekhov, and, secondly, the recent premiere, "Babel's Evening", based on stories by Babel.

"Babel's Evening" includes five stories by the writer: "The Life of Konkin", "The Evening", "The History of My Pigeon House", "De Grassio" and "The Awakening". By these stories we tried to reproduce the portrait of the author himself, his peculiar bitter sharp humour, said Yefim Kucher. There are a variety of elements in these plays and the audience will view a gallery of amiable, timely and touching people—the creations of Babel's stories.

Uzbek theatre in Kabul

The Uzbekistan puppet theatre will hold guest performances in Afghanistan.

It has specially prepared three plays, including "Semurg", a legend-poem about the bird of happiness, which was already produced for young audiences in Bulgaria, Burma and India. The repertoire during this tour includes a modern Uzbek fairy-tale "The Girl-Rider", as well as a play, involving actors, puppets and audience, entitled "Baka", after the play by S. Suponin.

During this tour Soviet artists will help organize the first professional puppet theatre in Afghanistan.

MUSIC BY YOUNG

The contestant programme for young composers in Leningrad includes pieces ranging from instrumental miniatures to symphonies. During the contest, music will be played by the orchestra and soloists from the Dmitry Shostakovich Philharmonic Society and from musical theatres. The competition has been entered by forty newcomers. Composer Andrei Petrov, Chairman of the Leningrad Board of the Composers, said: "Over the past few years, our

organization has become much younger. Every fourth member comes from a generation of young hopefuls."

In their music, the young composers seek to immortalize the finest traits of modern heroism. Among long pieces, interest has been aroused by Igor Rogalyov's opera, "At the Origins of Your Fate", a triple bill after the "Cavalry Army" by I. Babel. The opera will be given its first night performance by the Nary Opera and Ballet.

Under the cupola of Pionir

The Soviet circus frequently visits the capital of Yugoslavia. Old-timers say that they do not remember such a success as during the current tour. The huge sports hall, Pionir, was booked out due to the popularity of the circus.

The number "Fantasy". Silence fell throughout the hall when the acrobats Yuri and Valery Penelayenko performed and the bears trained by Irina and Ivan Yarovol displayed their skills in the circus arena.

After Belgrade the company travelled to the other end of the country—their destination was Ljubljana, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

WHAT'S ON!

December 8-11

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 9 — Khachaturian, "Gayane" (performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 8 — Borodin, "Prince Igor" (opera). 11 — Verdi, "Aida" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 8 — Molchenov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 9 — Handel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera). 10 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera). 11 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera).

Stenislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 9 — Sidelnikov, "Stepan Razin" (ballet). 10 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 11 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.). 8 — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille". 10 — Kareyev, "The Merry Widow".

Central Concert Hall (1 Mokhovskaya St.). 8 — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille". 10 — Kareyev, "The Merry Widow".

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DECISION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION

The 13th meeting of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Romanian commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation just ended in Moscow discussed more economic contacts in line with the agreements signed by Soviet and Romanian leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu, in the Crimea, this past July.

The commission stressed the importance of the Soviet-Romanian economic agreements on progress in the coordination of the 1981-1985 state plans and trade, as well as on the main guidelines for developing specialization and cooperation of production in some industries in both countries in the period up to 1990.

To further widen the specialization and cooperation of production the commission decided to look into the prospect of jointly manufacturing some types of machines and equipment needed by both countries.

The delegates also set up new bilateral groups on economic, scientific and technological cooperation in certain industries.

HASSELBLAD IN THIS COUNTRY

Throughout November and December symposiums are particularly numerous in Moscow. A recent gathering of this kind was organized by the firm of Hasselblad, the well-known producers of photographic equipment, in the Swedish Embassy.

This is the second symposium Hasselblad has held in Moscow. Photographers and representatives from Moscow publishers and papers were shown the latest cameras put out by the firm, with special reference to photography in industry and medicine.



The construction of Vietnam's biggest cement producing factory at Binh Son is nearing completion. The international Soviet-Vietnamese teams have pledged that the opening of the factory should coincide with the 5th Congress of Vietnam's Communist Party.

In the photo: a Soviet engineer and his Vietnamese colleagues on site.

FINNISH PAPER ON IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC TIES

The Finnish newspaper, "Kansan Aami", has published an article concerning the importance of trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Over the past two years the volume of Soviet-Finnish trade has grown rapidly. The paper writes that as a result of this the Soviet Union's share in Finland's foreign trade will reach 21 per cent and the USSR will strengthen its major trading position with Finland. Increasing Finnish exports to the USSR, the paper reports, provide jobs for over 150,000 Finnish workers and employees contributing immensely to the development of Finnish industry.

Intourist news

TOURISM GROWTH



At the invitation of the State Foreign Tourism Administration for the USSR Council of Ministers (Intourist), this country was visited by Robert Lonn, General Secretary of the World Tourism Organization (WTO).

He attended the conference of official representatives for the tourist firms and transport companies cooperating with Intourist. Robert Lonn, also met S. Nikitin, Head of Intourist, and V. Bogotkov, Secretary to the All-Union Control Council of Trade Unions, to discuss the growth in tourism and Soviet participation in the WTO activities.

Mr R. Lonn said that despite the economic crisis inhibiting tourism in many countries, annually international travel is steadily increasing. Statistics estimate that a total of 200 million people travelled to other countries last year. On a preliminary assessment, WTO secretariat estimates that by 1990, this number will have increased to 400 million.

He also noted the major contribution that the Soviet Union gives to international cooperation within tourism and stressed the socialist attention the Soviet government has been giving to the development of both external and internal travel.

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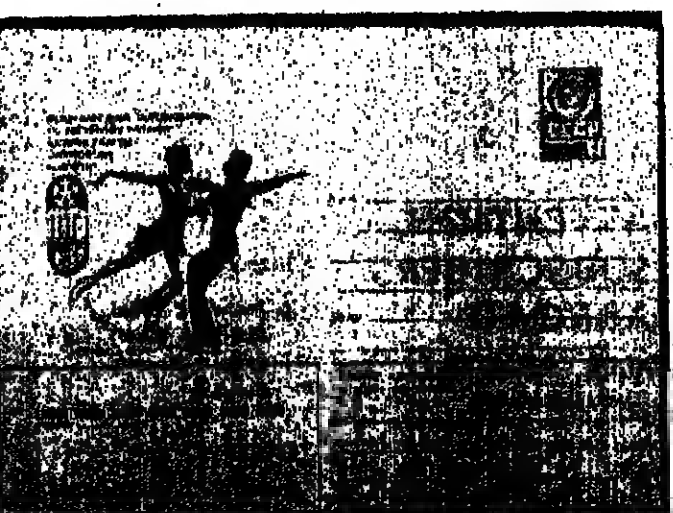
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The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a special envelope to mark the International Stamp-Collecting Competition for the "Mokhovskaya" Festival. The envelope carries the competition emblem—a pair of ice skaters and a souvenir inscription.